rectangular windows, plus a door in the left bay, on the ground level of the eastern side. Although it is not known for certain, it is likely that there were three vertical rectangular windows in each story of the western side of this building. The windows on the northern and southern sides of the two-story wing of present-day City Hall, with their greystone scrolls and lintels, are the original windows of the 1859 building, City Hall II. Similarly, the dentil moulding that can be seen at the level of the eaves on the southern side of the two-story wing of present-day City Hall is that of the 1859 building.

Thirty-three years after the completion of City Hall II, during the administration of Carbondale's twenty-third mayor, Eli E. Hendrick, the Select and Common Councils of Carbondale voted to have the two-story brick 1859 building renovated and enlarged according to the plans drawn up by the Binghamton architect, Truman I. Lacey. When Lacey designed the present City Hall, Carbondale's third city hall, he incorporated, as we have said, City Hall II into his design for the new building. In order to effect that integration, Lacey remodeled the interior and redesigned the roof of the 1859 building, without moving that building from its original site. The building designed and built by Lacey in 1892-1894, present-day City Hall, is not, therefore, an amplification of the 1859 building that stood on the lot where present-day City Hall stands. Rather, Lacey's 1892-1894 building is a new building that incorporates, literally, the building that was situated on the lot where present-day City Hall stands. In structurally and aesthetically integrating the 1859 building into his design for the 1892-1894 building, Lacey, however, did find it necessary to redesign the roof of the 1859 building, and created the roof on the two-story wing of present-day City Hall.